

The large circulation of the *Star* makes it the most desirable advertising medium in the District. It has more readers in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, than all the other Washington dailies combined.

Persons wanting the *Evening Star* in Baltimore, can procure it early every afternoon at Henry Taylor's Newspaper Depot, "Sun Iron Buildings."

Notice to Subscribers.—Subscribers to this paper who fail to receive it regularly will confer a favor upon the proprietors by leaving their complaints at the counter of the *Star* office.

A. B. OWENS, No. 70 High st., Portsmouth, Va., will furnish subscribers to the *Evening Star* with their papers regularly every morning after its issue.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Intelligencer* says: "If the distant reader could see the people of our West among the politicians he would be amused as well as surprised at their perplexities. In Michigan and Illinois, for instance, the Whig candidates for Congress were first reviled as Abolitionists, and as being opposed to the right of the people to regulate their own institutions. Then, as the canvass advanced, it was urged that Whig opposition to the Nebraska bill was opposition to the spread of freedom. This magical measure, it was said, would not only make Kansas and Nebraska Free States, but would forever destroy the idea of another Slave State, even if territory were acquired to the isthmus of Darien. Other grounds assumed by the Democracy are, that the Nebraska bill does not open the Territory to slavery, that slavery cannot exist without positive law, and that slavery has never advanced a step into free territory."

The *Union*, in commenting on the growing disposition in England and Spain in favor of letting us have Cuba, says of the President's position on the question:

"He came into power resolved honorably to acquiesce in that island, and he believes this duty to be binding on him still, no matter whether the question is considered in its relations to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom. While Spain adheres to that island, and to the miserable policy which has disgraced her authority there, it will be impossible to suppress the active sympathy of thousands in this country for those who suffer from despotism in sight of our shores. The same causes will continue to annoy our merchants and our shippers; and thus Cuba will be no less a magazine of discontent to Spain than a pretext for armed expeditions from the United States. It is in view of all these circumstances, and others familiar to the world, that the President, while sternly enforcing our laws against those who contemplate illegal expeditions upon Cuba, has preserved in every honorable expedient to induce Spain to come to terms on this issue."

The *Sentinel* discusses the position of the "Silver Gray" Whigs of New York.

THANKSGIVING DAYS.—The following States have now made an appointment: Maine, Nov. 30; New Hampshire, Nov. 30; Pennsylvania, Nov. 30; Indiana, Nov. 30; Kentucky, Nov. 30; Ohio, Nov. 30; Maryland, Nov. 23; Wisconsin, Nov. 23; New Jersey, Nov. 23; Florida, Nov. 23.

FROM VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—The Salem Gazette of Tuesday morning reports that a letter received in that city from Puget's Sound, by the Pacific mail, states that a fleet of five French and four English men-of-war, were at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in the early part of September. They were probably watching for Russian ships of war and commerce.

In the Boston Municipal Court, the other day, a young man named Brady was brought up for escaping from the Jail on the 4th of July, and was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment in the same place. When asked why he broke out, he said he "wanted to celebrate the day, and see the fire works."

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS IN THE SENATE.—When the publishers of this work began the enterprise they only intended to strike off 10,000 copies. Before April they had orders for 100,000 copies, and the amount of sales already made for the first and second volumes have realized \$500,000.

EDWIN FORREST.—The best likeness of this gentleman we have yet seen, we had the pleasure of observing yesterday at his friend's, (Col. Forney,) to whom it has been presented by Mr. Forrest.

PILLARS OF STATE.—There are one hundred and thirty ex-ministers in Spain, all receiving pensions, including the members of one cabinet, which only held office for twenty-four hours.

It is argued in New York that, as out of 200,000 daily consumers of oysters only four have died, oysters could not have been the cause of their death. Reasonable. Our oysters are too well-bred to injure any one.

It is estimated that three hundred million pounds of paper are used annually in the United States.

In a rape case before the common pleas at Lowell, Mass., last week, criminal term, Justice Bishop presiding, B. F. Butler asked H. C. Snow, of Groton, a witness on the stand, if he belonged to the secret society of Know Nothings. At first Snow denied that he did, but finally, after consulting counsel, answered in the affirmative; and a long cross examination elicited further answers. He had been a member of the society four or five months. Upon joining it he took an oath, "so help me God." There are two degrees in the society. Had seen at the meetings Dr. Norman Smith and Deacon John Pingree, two other witnesses in the case. Refused to tell the form of initiation, because it might criminate him and expose him to punishment from the society. Judge Bishop said it was a startling revelation that men took secret oaths, which they regarded as above the oaths administered in the courts. A. M. Gage, another witness, testified that he had belonged to the secret order but left it three months since. The kind of oath administered, he said, was like that published in the Boston Post of October 25. Dr. Smith, above mentioned, admitted that he belonged to the know nothing society, and that it exercises a political and religious influence; a Roman Catholic cannot be admitted, although he be an American born citizen, nor a Protestant if his wife be a Catholic. Could not tell the form of initiation because it would expose him to punishment; and for the same reason could not tell what office he held in the lodge at Groton.

Ladies in New York dress their hair a la Gris for evening parties, at present. It is an old style again resumed, and is very becoming to most faces.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Moral Disease of the Times.—Just now, the press of both great political parties are crying aloud against the interminable propensity of some of the clergy to meddle in politics, as demonstrated in this country within the last few years, and more especially within six months past. The storm of abolitionism now raging is nearly altogether of their generating—stump speeches being substituted for sermons nearly once a week in every abolition pulpit. Profiting by, or rather presuming on, the license they derive from the respect which the country has for their calling, and the circumstances under which they belch forth their multitude of falsehoods and slanders of those whose views on public affairs are not to their taste, they have this season rushed forward much more than ever before to become candidates for civil rather than ecclesiastical office, and a large number of them have been elected to political positions. We need hardly remark, that this is against the spirit of our institutions—diametrically opposed to it. Their charge is, the affairs of eternity—not temporal affairs. Wherever, they as a class, have obtained political power abroad, they have abused it—never yet failing to use it for the oppression of the people, and for other sinister purposes—or the written history of the world is false from beginning to end. The knowledge of this fact, common to all Americans who know anything, has generated a well grounded repugnance in this country to priestly interference in secular affairs, which is just now bursting forth in all quarters of the country, and more especially in New York, where, through pseudo-priestly machinations, some of the church councils and moral and religious associations of all sorts are openly resolving to take part in the coming elections, and almost pronouncing anathemas of damnation against those acting with them in spiritual matters who will not obey their behests in political affairs. We are right glad that they undertake to thrust their cloven hoofs in the sight of the public before they have really succeeded in obtaining the political power at which they aim. We are glad of it, for the sake of pure religion, which has done so much for our country, as for all the rest of the world. While nine-tenths of the Christians—all the true Christians—of the land deplore with us this manifestation of selfishness, pride, worldliness, and other emanations from the councils of the evil one, in the American church of various denominations, they will doubtless agree with us in rejoicing that it has been laid bare to the gaze of a free people ever jealous of their liberties, and ever ready to check the spread of practices which threaten those liberties, immediately or remotely. Up to a few years since, Christianity, in the United States, was almost without a blotch upon its fair face, and it was doing more for the regeneration of man here, than in any other country under the sun. But human reason has been set up by many spiritual teachers as the God for their flocks to worship. The consequence has been the very natural generation of hundreds of thousands of "perfectibles"—men who, instead of walking manly and bravely in the sight of the Lord, are eternally chuckling over the idea that they are much better than the publicans and sinners, their neighbors and fellow countrymen, one and all. Another result of this clerical abandonment of the Bible as the proper guide for all men, has been the creation of one hundred infidels and scoffers in our land, where one existed thirty years ago. These are circumstances greatly to be deplored, and their existence is proved by the so much greater frequency of crime everywhere in the United States, and the so much lighter regard in which what were formerly considered monstrous crimes, are now popularly held, though church edifices have multiplied almost miraculously in this country, and money is now given in immense sums nominally for the conversion and regeneration of poor fallen men, here and elsewhere. It strikes us that the evil at the bottom of the existing state of things, threatening so seriously to sap the foundations of pure spiritual Christianity in our land, is about to be cured. The act of those nominal Christian teachers who forget that their mission is not of this earth, in suddenly rushing forward to assume the practical control of public affairs in this country, cannot fail to arouse the great body of the American Christians of the land to the duty of checking them in their mad career, if they would prevent scepticism from prevailing everywhere, and anti-church combinations from springing up in every quarter where there may be citizens of the United States who are indisposed to give up the control of American public affairs, to demagogues seeking political power under the guise of managing the matters of moral and religious associations.

The Cost of Military Transportation.—Frequently hearing and reading comments upon the enormous cost of the Quartermaster's department to the Treasury of the United States, we have been induced to devote some time to inquiries into the subject, and think we have discovered the cause of this heavy pro rata increase of expense in that branch of the military service of the United States, in the fact, that though Congress can force the Army to do at least twice as much active duty as is done by any other similar number of troops of any other Government in time of peace, it cannot lessen the extra transportation and other incidental expenses growing out of frequent and extensive changes in the position of the different corps. The saving in the pay of the officers and men, by keeping their number down to the lowest possible notch, is almost counterbalanced by the heavy increase of the expenses of the Quartermaster's department, and other incidentals resulting almost wholly from requiring double duty of the different corps. This is a point which will prove of interest next winter, and we trust that some public functionary who may properly make an exposition on the subject, will supply Congress with the facts and figures bearing on the matter.

Poland not to be Again made a Government.—It does not seem to be thought by the diplomatists in this city that the Allies will venture on the hazardous experiment of declaring Poland free from Russian dominion, as that policy will be an invitation to Russia to start the ball of revolution in western Europe wherever the Czar's open or secret enemies can be injured by that policy on his part. He has nothing, absolutely nothing to lose by bringing about a second edition of the state of things in western Europe occurring in 1848, and then imminently threatening the existence of more than one of the governments now in league against him. "Revolution" has no terrors for him, as it is not possible that it can in any way impair the integrity of his dominions.

Non-Liability of the United States for Unauthorized Purchases.—In answer to an inquiry by letter, pertinent to the subject matter, we have to say that when a purchase has been made ostensibly on account of the United States, by a person or officer not duly authorized, the contract is illegal and not binding on the Government. The vendor should ascertain the scope of the purchaser's authority before parting with his property; but if the articles purchased have been actually used for proper Government purposes, on due proof of that fact, payment has been made to the amount of their fair value; and a credit has also been allowed for payments when the agent paying had no Government funds, if the expenditure enured to the benefit of the United States; although there is no lien against the Government for advances made to its use. See *United States vs. Barney*, 3 Hall's L. J., 130.

An Army Officer Dead.—The War Department this morning received advice of the death of First Lieutenant Clinton W. Lear, of yellow fever, at New Orleans, after an illness of but two days.

A Light-House Keeper Appointed.—Edward S. White has been appointed keeper of the light-house at New Point Comfort, Va., at \$400 per annum.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On yesterday, the 1st of Nov., there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—  
For the redemption of stock..... \$3,391 14  
For the payment of Treasury debts 15,392 49  
For the Customs..... 3,649 56  
For the Treasury..... 2,812 87  
For the War Department..... 131,163 13  
For the Navy Department..... 60,377 22  
For the Interior Department..... 2,729 37  
For the Treasury..... 801 33

PERSONAL.  
Hon. O. B. Matteson, who has been nominated for Congress by the whigs of the Onondaga district, has used the Utica Observer for libel.

From a report of the Reverend Dr. Cheever's sermon last Sunday, in New York, which appears in the Express, we cut the following:

He set forth the Political as well as Christian import of the Sabbath, and argued that it was being lost by man. He then invoked organization against "rum" at the Baltimore boxes, and urged his hearers to vote anti-temperance tickets. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Westervelt, was bitterly scored, and Gov. Seymour was handled without mercy.

His preaching Christ, and him crucified, with a vengeance!

The Boston Daily Advertiser has a letter from Leghorn, announcing the arrest of Mr. Quin, an American in that city, for a too free expression of American sentiments. He was thrown into the prison of the Austrian Garrison.

Upon hearing of the case, J. A. Binda, Esq., U. S. Consul at the port, waited upon the authorities and demanded his release. He was told, however, that he must wait upon the Austrian Commander in Chief. He protested that he had nothing to do with that personage and left without gaining his suit.

On mentioning, however, that he should communicate the case to Commander Stringham, of the U. S. Squadron, the prisoner was released. It is stated that the system of espionage is carried on to an alarming extent all over the country.

Dr. Ives, late Bishop of the P. E. Diocese of N. C., is about to assume the editorship of a Roman Catholic Journal New York city.

Hon. Solon Borland has settled down at Little Rock, Ark., following the peaceful profession of a physician.

Hexekiah Hudson, who was arrested on the South Side Railroad, Va., a few days since, had in his possession about \$10,000 in counterfeit notes on the North Carolina banks.

The K. K. Executive Committee, of N. York, to whom was referred the nominating of a city ticket, selected five of their own number—Schaffer, Barker, Ebling, White and McIntyre. "He that provides not for his own is worse than an infidel."

Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston, desires to have it understood that he is in no way, shape or manner connected with Spiritualism. A mistake is sometimes made by confounding the initials of John M. Spear with those of Charles Spear.

Miss Elizabeth Green, of Oldtown, Me., recently instituted a suit against a Mr. De Wolf for \$10,000 damages, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. De Wolf argued his case on the trial, but his arguments were completely upset by the production of some pieces of very sentimental poetry, which he had addressed to Miss Green, and the jury shocked at such unparalleled depravity, proceeded without delay to heal the lacerated heart of the plaintiff, by returning a verdict of damages in the sum of \$1,620.

Dr. J. P. Gray, now Acting Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent of the Michigan State Hospital for the Insane at Kalamazoo.

Prof. J. Milton Sanders has been convicted at Memphis, Tennessee, of attempting to aid in the escape of slaves, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. A motion, however, is pending for a new trial.

Dr. Tyler Thayer, who was indicted for the murder of Joseph T. Loran, at Frankfort, Mo., last July, and was adjudged guilty of assault and battery, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the common jail. If such a verdict was handed in by a Southern jury, we would never hear the last of it from such men as Horace Greeley and the Abolitionists of the North. It having been done down in Maine, it makes it all right.

ions or power. He has but to raise his finger, by way of encouragement, to give his enemies more than they can conveniently manage at home, by way of occupation for their troops. The diplomatists here believe that the Allies know that if they commence the game of revolution against him, he will instantly play it far more effectively against them. So they do not entertain the idea that any such line of policy will be resorted to, on the part of the Allies, as that suggested by the Parisian pamphleteers, who are urging Louis Napoleon and Victoria to declare Poland once more an independent nation.

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The services of the Jubilee, recently pronounced by the Catholic Church, will commence in Alexandria in a few weeks. The exercises of the religious season, which will be conducted, we learn, by the eloquent Father McElroy, S. J., the Pene Ravigerian of America.

The ever spirited citizen soldiers of the Mount Vernon Guards are maturing arrangements for a fine ball, the 24th instant. They know of no such affair.

Monday next the Circuit Court, Judge Tyler, commences its autumn term, and during its session the trial of William Arrington, charged with the murder of Michael Kiffin will take place. Am.

GEORGETOWN CORRESPONDENCE.  
Some of the friends of the Rev. Norval Wilson, who believe that the remarks in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, that he fell at the paragon of the Foundry church in a fit, caused by the use of opium during the day, is calculated to do Mr. Wilson great injustice, have authorized us to say that the report in the main is incorrect.

The facts in the case are simply these: Mr. Wilson had taken, by order of a physician, in the day, a small dose of laudanum, the effects of which had entirely worn off before he went to the church. His fainting was caused by extreme debility from an affliction of the bowels, under which he had been suffering during the day.

The flour and grain markets remain unchanged since May. The receipts of the former continue light. Sales at \$8.75 per bushel, and the wheat market is heavy and quiet. Sales at \$1.50 per bushel, and the morning of some 3,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.50 per bushel.

"Spectator's" admirable report of the laying of the corner stone of the M. E. Church, Georgetown, will appear to-morrow.

ABOUT COAL.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Newspapers have advised consumers to defer making their purchases of coal, to a view of compelling dealers to lower their prices. The result has been that very little coal has been sold, except to supply current wants, and a comparatively small amount has been forwarded from the mines, because there was but little demand. At the same time, while consumers have empty cellars, large accumulations of coal have taken place at tide-water, and in some of the city yards. We hear it rumored that, as navigation will not hold out much promise for a longer season, dealers will avail themselves of the opportunity to put up prices, and remunerate themselves for past losses. High prices for fuel during the coming winter would be especially provoking, as there is no actual scarcity. The *Miners' Journal*, published in the Lehigh region, tells us that on Friday the canal boatmen held a meeting, and resolved to advance the freights for the balance of the season. The exact amount of the advance is not stated, but the sums \$2.35 and \$2.50 per ton were named."

ARREST OF JUDGE KNOWLTON.—The United States Deputy Marshal arrived here yesterday, having in custody Judge Knowlton, of the Circuit Court. Judge K. is arrested at the instance of Hon. Caleb Cushing. The difficulty, we understand, grows out of an injunction granted by Judge Knowlton in the suit of Cushing against the United States District Court, where he will be held to bail for trial at the next term of the Court.—*Milwaukee News*, Friday.

They are about forming "Constitutional Clubs" in Philadelphia, which, of course, are political in their nature. Hon. George M. Dallas has been written to on the subject of forming such clubs. From his reply we select the following:

"Now, I take it that your projected 'clubs,' resting on the broad and beneficent platform of Democracy, are meant to have a single eye to the destruction of the Union—are meant to foster every measure having that tendency—are meant to detect, expose, and resist whatever threatens to weaken or dissolve it—are meant, in a word, to organize a power of simultaneous action, through correspondence, the press, and the ballot box, which will raise a rampart, at any and every crisis, against any and every flood, however formidable, of sectional or fanatical dissension. It is in this belief that I not only approve the propriety and expediency of your plan, but bid you cordially God speed with it."

In the town of Crockett, Texas, there is said to be not a single marriageable female. Here is a chance for some of the superabundant female population of New England.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1854.  
I purpose only writing you a brief note to-night. The great match trot between "Felix," owned by Wm. McDonald, and "Joe," belonging to James Cordenay, came off this afternoon over the Herring Run Course, at the appointed hour. The attendance was very large, and highly respectable. Among those present was Senator Thomas Pratt, of Maryland, and quite a number of distinguished gentlemen of the turf. The match was advertised for \$2,000, being \$1,000 a side. Up to the hour of starting, much confidence was manifested in "Joe," and bets had been pretty free on him, probably amounting to \$100,000. Both horses started fairly; "Felix," however, began to gain, and kept ahead, winning three straight heats, taking the purse. Time, as near as we can ascertain it, was: 3:48 for the first and second heat, and for the third 3:41 1/2. Though fair, it is by no means creditable to either of the horses, and fails to establish their reputation as fast animals. "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." The day was peculiarly bright, and the course in the condition of a new American municipal administration. It only gives this as a current report. If appointed, he will be fully competent to the task, and doubtless give general satisfaction. The duties of the office will in no way interfere with his private life, and he will be the only difficulty may be, that man's physical organization seems to require rest from labor one day in seven. If, therefore, he should devote the Sabbath to preaching, there might be a constitutional breakdown.

Capt. Rollins, commander of the steamer Isabel, reported lost, is still in Baltimore. He feels especial anxiety to hear more definitely from his ship, and studiously keeps the subject of her whereabouts somewhat more than usually severe bilious fever has existed, and several cases proved fatal. The money market here is considered somewhat tighter than it has been for several months. Unusually heavy payments came due recently, and a few (dry-goods men especially) were unable to meet them. The bugbear, however, has been much augmented. Those who were compelled to stop, temporarily, will, doubtless, resume again. As a general thing, the financial condition of our mercantile houses is sound—remarkably so. It is, notwithstanding, rather difficult to obtain discounts from those who are not bank pets.

Not one word has been said by our Health Commissioner and City Physician in reference to there being yellow fever on Fell's Point and that region. If such a disease exist, it must have been designedly and studiously kept in the archives of secrecy, and somewhat more than usually severe bilious fever has existed, and several cases proved fatal.

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BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.—TOM HYER, THE PUGILIST, WHIPPED.—A disgraceful prize fight took place near St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, the 26th ult., between Tom Hyer, a western pugilist, and a London pugilist, Patrick McGowan, for a prize of \$3,000. The St. Louis papers state it was supposed that the fight would take place on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, and that the island was literally covered with people, but that the pugilists took a contrary course, and there was not more than twenty or thirty persons present at the fight. The details of the various rounds, sixty-four in number, are given in the St. Louis Democrat, in all the dialect language of the South. Both parties appeared to have displayed great powers of endurance, and each received what is technically described as "sawdust," "magbreakers," "blows in the snigger," and "played well into each other's bread baskets, peepers, kissers and proboscis." Until, says the Democrat, "both snouts presented a beautiful carnation, the ruby running freely from taps on the peepers, the heaviest supply of gravy dropping from Tom's snout." Thus matters stood until the 62d round, the 63d round, the two that followed and closed the brutal fight being thus described:

63.—Both fresh; purple streamlets flowing from Mac's kissers more like a cooked hat than a potato trap; in he pitched like a mad bull, slogged away in the throat; after which tremendous fibbing and in-fighting, when both fell side and side.

64.—Tom got two random shots on the mouth, and in endeavoring to rally put in a foul blow. A claim of foul was immediately made by Mac's friends—Tom's yielded to the wager. This is not Tom Hyer, the famous pugilist, who whipped Yankee Sullivan, at Pool's Island, a few years since, but a new bruiser of the same name. The original Tom Hyer is now in New York, lying quite ill, and adheres to his determination not to enter the ring again.

WINDY GARDENING.—There are a few golden rules to be observed during winter, of which may be enumerated the following:

Water all plants that require it in the morning; have no water in the saucer of any plant after the whole has become saturated through; never water by dribs, but give the whole a good soaking, or the consequence often is that the sog of the mould is wetted, while the lower, containing the roots, is dry; sponge over the foliage as often as it becomes dusty; take a pointed stick, and once in a while, stir the surface of the soil, but not deep enough to disturb the roots, this acts the same part as hoeing in summer, and tends vastly to keep the soil cool, and gives each plant space enough for air to circulate around it, if possible, let the benefit of a little pure fresh air at times.

THE RETURN OF THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE SHOW THAT for the three months past imports into the city have been forty-five per cent. greater than they were for the same period last year, and the exports over seventy-three per cent. greater. The total exports for July, August, and September, 1854, are \$13,245,731 against \$7,755,680 of last year.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.—It is said that the Hon. James Cooper will be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate. Gen. Wm. Ayres, of Harrisburg, is announced in the *Herald* as the American candidate for U. S. Senator.

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